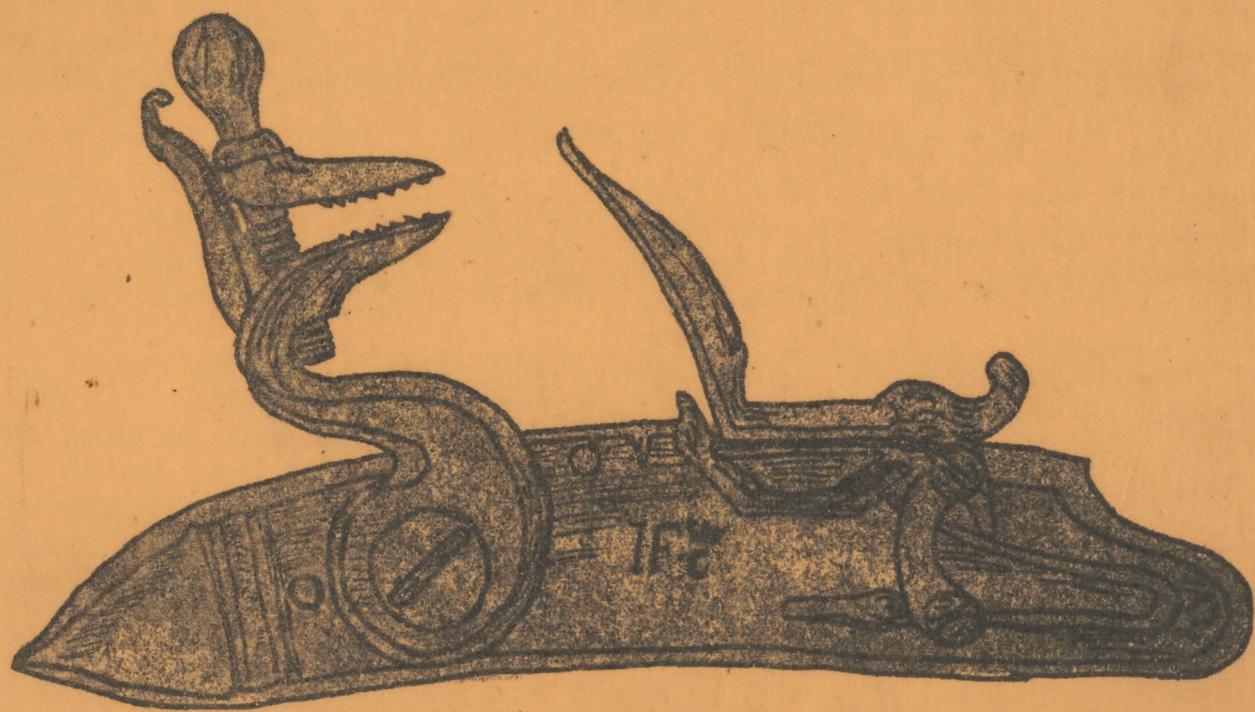


NO. 3. 63

GUN TALK

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE
Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Assoc.



FLINT LOCK, CIRCA 1725.

SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTOR'S ASSOCIATION

Founded 1961
Incorporated 1962

A patriotic, educational and non-profit organization of Canadian citizens, dedicated to the collecting of firearms and research into their history. Membership open to any reputable person.

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Area Directors will be named for the next issue.

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Address all correspondence to:

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P. O. Box 133⁴,
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The views expressed in the articles appearing in this journal are not necessarily those of the Editorial Staff or the S.G.C.A.

EDITORIAL

As the third President of the S.G.C.A. since its founding, I would like to take this opportunity to say hello to all the members of our association, and try to get better acquainted with all of you. It is a hard feat, being that there are so many miles between us.

If everyone in our association would take a more active part in the publication of our GUN TALK by writing articles for it, you would soon see how close we all are.

We all say to ourselves, that we cannot write. Some of you are born writers, some of you are like me, very short of ink. But if you only wrote our Editor, and even told him about possibly the last gun you got, or the last collection you bought, or even that you have sold some of your prize items, it may sound dull to you, but it sets the stage for interesting reading to others. We need material from everyone in our association. Lots of it or a little, it all helps.

From the founding of our association by fourteen members at the home of Roger Phillips back in 1960, we have four main events a year to get better acquainted personally. We have the Spring Gun Show in Saskatoon (I will never forget that frozen Gun Show in the Western Development Museum. I haven't thawed out yet - lost two toes), which our members arranged and have done a tremendous job in the past.

We have the mid-summer Gun Shoot at Moose Jaw, at which all the members can roll back the times and fire the old ones again. Then we have the Annual Gun Show and General Meeting of members in Regina in the late summer, and once again get better acquainted. I might add that we had the largest and finest Gun Show ever this year.

This fall like last fall, there will be a show in Manitoba again so we all can get better acquainted personally there. From all pre-show gossip, Sid White in Winnipeg is doing a tremendous job of lining up a show, that anyone attending will never forget. I have already made reservations to be sure and not be disappointed by not acting soon enough. There will be a big turn out of Saskatchewan members, so we'll see you there O.K.?

We all take pride in the guns we own, and enjoy collecting, whether it be a hobby or for profit. We enjoy showing them and the fellowship displayed at all S.G.C.A. functions cannot be matched anywhere.

Gun collectors seem to have a secret built-in Code of Ethics, which makes him more friendly and honest than do other groups.

L. E. Dobrescu,
President, S.G.C.A.

THE MEMBERS Write

Dear Editor,

On my recent vacation which was at Loon Lake, Sask., I had the opportunity of gathering information about the Indian squirmishes at Steel's Crossing. Being interested in Saskatchewan history I spent of what few hours I could, looking for possible relics of the battle with Big Bear which took place at this site. With the help of a few of the local residents of the Loon Lake area, I gathered a great deal of interesting information regarding details of battle, locations of same, etc. In our search for relics we found what possibly could have been one of the Indians original campfires. We also found what we believe is a piece of skull of one of the unfortunate Indians which were killed at this battle by Major Steel's men.

From the information we gathered, five Indians were killed in this area, one was shot in the water while attempting to cross the narrows; his body was never recovered. Three were buried a few miles south of the actual crossing with two being killed outright before any crossing was attempted. These two unfortunates were apparently dug up at the time when the grid road was built, with their remains being strewn along the countryside. Years ago an intact skull was apparently found by unknown persons at this site. While exploring this area, one has a hard time realizing these uprisings happened so few years ago.

I would like to congratulate you Regina District fellows on a job well done at the last Gun Show at Regina. I am sure everybody had a good time, we most certainly did.

Ernie Love,
325 Avenue X North,
Saskatoon, Sask.

EDITOR: This is the type of letter we like to receive. There is no doubt that much information is to be had from letters of this sort and much of the history of the Prairies is unfolded in bits and pieces such as this.

Ernie sent along a scrap of bone asking an opinion on it. I have made several inquiries and it is thought to be a piece of skull bone as Ernie indicates.

Dear Editor,

.....The Regina Show was terrific, I had a wonderful time there.....

Bill Stothard,
114 - 15th St.,
Brandon, Manitoba.

Dear Editor,

Was interested in the article concerning the restoration of antique firearms by "The Gunner" in the March /63 edition of Gun Talk (page 9). There are instructions given for the removal of pits in the barrel by winding a patch around a brush or jag, soaking it in a compound and then lapping the barrel. I can't find, however, where the ingredients to the compound are listed - can you help? The barrel I want to clean up is for the .58 cal., Springfield Model 1861 U.S. rifled Musket. Would appreciate any other hints you may have for this job. Many thanks.

Max M. Baker,
Alberta Arms & Cartridge Collectors,
629 - 13th Ave. N.E.,
Calgary, Alberta.

EDITOR: Apologies Mr. Baker, but it would appear that a line or two was missing here. According to the 'gunner' a number of different formulas may be used but he suggests a valve grinding compound as is used in any automotive shop as this is much simpler to come by. Where very deep pits are present it is not possible to remove these without reborning but the barrel can be put in shooting condition without going to this expense.

ARGOSY HOUSE ANTIQUES LTD.

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MOOSE JAW, SASK.

FOR SALE:

Three modern shotguns, \$135+ grade, all like new,.....	\$85.00 Ea.
Four model 1892 Winchesters, various calibres.....	\$25.00 to 35.00
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One Smith & Wesson, .357 Highway Patrolman, like new	\$85.00
One Savage, .22 hornet, bolt action, Weaver J5, scope.....	\$45.00
Eight model 1894 Winchesters, various calibres, round and oct. bbls..	\$25.00 to 35.00

MUZZLE LOADERS SPECIALS

One pound cans of black powder, FG and FFFG.....	\$2.50
Joyce percussion caps, various sizes, 250 per can,.....	\$2.50
We supply all sizes of bullet moulds, round ball and modern.....	price on request.

MANY MODERN AND ANTIQUE GUNS IN STOCK AT ALL TIMES. I WILL TRADE UP OR DOWN.
EVERYTHING FOR THE GUN COLLECTOR AND SHOOTER.

WHEN IN MOOSE JAW DROP IN AT THE ARGOSY HOUSE, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF S.G.C.A.

(August 1st, 1962 - July 31, 1963)

Prepared by J.W. GRAY & CO., Regina, Sask. Accountants & Auditors.

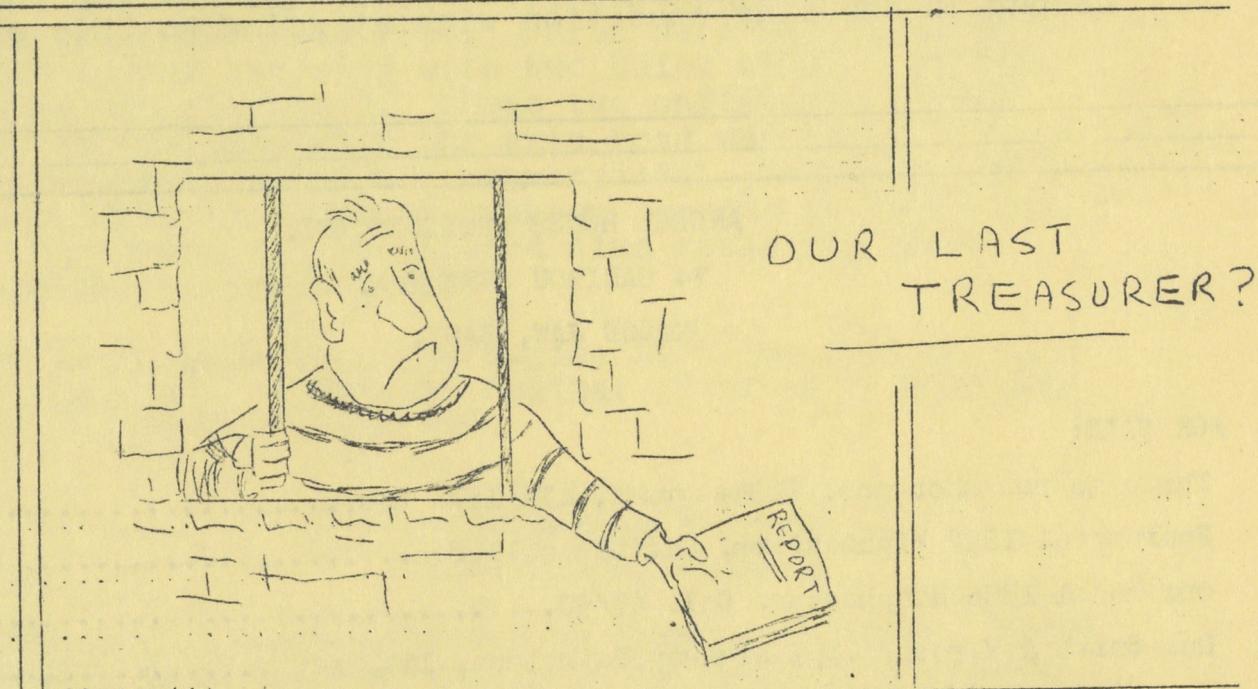
Deposits for 1962 - 63	\$794.60
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EXPENSES:

Operating Expenses	\$369.20
Crests on Hand	25.00
Filing Cabinet	10.40
Gestetner Machine	135.00
Gestetner Scope	<u>53.35</u>

TOTAL	<u>592.95</u>
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CLOSING BALANCE	<u>\$201.65</u>
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REGINA COIN EXCHANGE

I WILL BUY —— SWORDS

—— RIFLES

—— PISTOLS

—— COINS

—— STAMPS

T H E F L I N T

by FitzGerald

One of the oldest trades in the world is the 'knapping' of flints or 'strike-a-lights', as they were sometimes called when they were used for the lighting of lamps of kindling. Today when the gun collector thinks of flints he recalls to mind a special type of stone used in gun locks. This is, of course, a very late adaptation of a stone that served man for many many years in all lands before the appearance of the gun. Our ancestors with the hairy body, receding forehead and animal skin clothing used the flint to very great advantage, to him it was a knife, an arrowhead and a blade for his lance.

For many years before firearms came on the scene flints were used to light candles and the fire, as we previously said, and it is not surprising some agile mind adapted it to ignite his powder charge instead of the match. In fact, when looking back it is surprising that the flint was not adopted sooner than it was. However, when the flint came back to its own as part of the ignition system of the wheel-lock and flint-lock guns, the ancient trade of knapping had almost disappeared.

In England the center of the gun flint industry was the town of Brandon, in Suffolk, with other production points at Savenham, Tuddenham and Icklingham. On the European continent the main centers were in France at Indre, Yonne, Ardeche and Seine at Aise. Other centers were in Poland and a small working in Albania. Some of these workings first started producing flints nearly three thousand years ago. On this continent while there are numerous finds of arrowheads and knives in flint there never was a gun flint industry. Attempts by the George Washington and subsequent governments to start one proved fruitless, and all flints were imported. On occasions, however, it is not unusual to come across references to the use of native chert by backwoods men when they ran out of flints and had no source handy to them. This stone is a very poor substitute for the real thing.

To produce the flint for the gunlock a number of separate functions and people were involved. First of all the digger mined his 'nodules' and stored them in piles, generally known as 'jags'. These jags were stored under cover to keep off the sunlight which would change their colour. After a period of curing they were sold to the knappers. The nodules themselves are found underground in chalk layers and to locate them the diggers dug slit trenches about eight feet by four feet and six to seven feet deep. A second trench was then dug beside the first and this started at the floor level. A third was then produced in the same fashion making as it were a series of giant steps into the ground. Having hit on a suitable layer of chalk the diggers would borrow along it recovering the nodules which would be taken to the surface by passing them from one "step" up and onto the next. As a rule the nodules ran from twenty up to two hundred pounds. For tools the digger used a pry-bar or a short type crow-bar and a short pick with only one point.

On delivery to the knappers the nodules were quartered, that is they were broken or split so that the knapper would have a square edge from which to chip his flints. For tools he used a number of different sizes and types of hammers which are illustrated in this article. In quartering, the knapper could tell from the ring of the stone whether or not it would make first class or just poor flints. The stone with the sharp ring producing the best fire. The knapper sat on a low stool beside a round solid block of wood. He used heavy blows to produce flakes from the stone and these flakes were split into chips, from which the finished product came, by lighter taps. Using a second series of hammers the chips were struck whilst being held against a stake, driven into the ground, and this helped form the bulb of percussion. While there were as a rule only nine general sizes of gun flints produced, twenty three different sizes are known to have existed for the many varied types and sizes of locks. A knapper to be expert at this trade had to be able to produce about 6,000 flints a day, making him at the prices now charged a millionaire. Thomas Wilson in his book "Arrowheads, Spearheads and Knives" which was published in 1897 stated that the average weekly production for twenty knappers was from 200,000 to 250,000 flints. Flints were sold in barrels which held about 2,000 musket flints and weighed about 70 pounds. Carbine flints were packed 3,000 to the case and weighed 66 pounds while pistol flints ran 4000 to the case or barrel and weighed the same as the musket flints.

Colonel Peter Hawker, the early 19th century authority on firearms, stated that the best flints were the most transparent of the black ones. The light colored or blonde French type flint was not too well liked a fact that is borne out by an examination of some of the old commercial orders sent from this continent to European suppliers.

While flints ran to nine general sizes the variations within each size were such that each and every flint in a particular gun required careful setting up in the cock. Sometimes it was quite difficult to find one that would set up properly and produce a firm and regular spark. To obviate the difficulty of variations Ezekiel Baker, the famous London gunsmith, made a flint gauge. While the British Ordnance Board appeared to think well of this instrument or gauge, which could according to Baker be adapted for the carbine and pistol flints, and even cannon flints, it never received official recognition.

For those who own and shoot their flintlocks here are a few tips on setting up the flint in the cock. To produce a good spark it is first necessary to make sure that the battery or frizzen is not worn and that the case hardening is still present. After a lot of use the case hardening can be worn through and not even the best flint will produce a good spark. Secondly, the flint must be properly set up in the cock, covered with lead or leather to prevent the jaws crushing it. If the flint is striking too low the lead or leather under the flint is doubled or if that is too high use a piece of cloth or paper. On the other hand if the flint strikes

too high, shorten the lead or leather under it so as to give the flint a tilt downwards towards the striking edge.

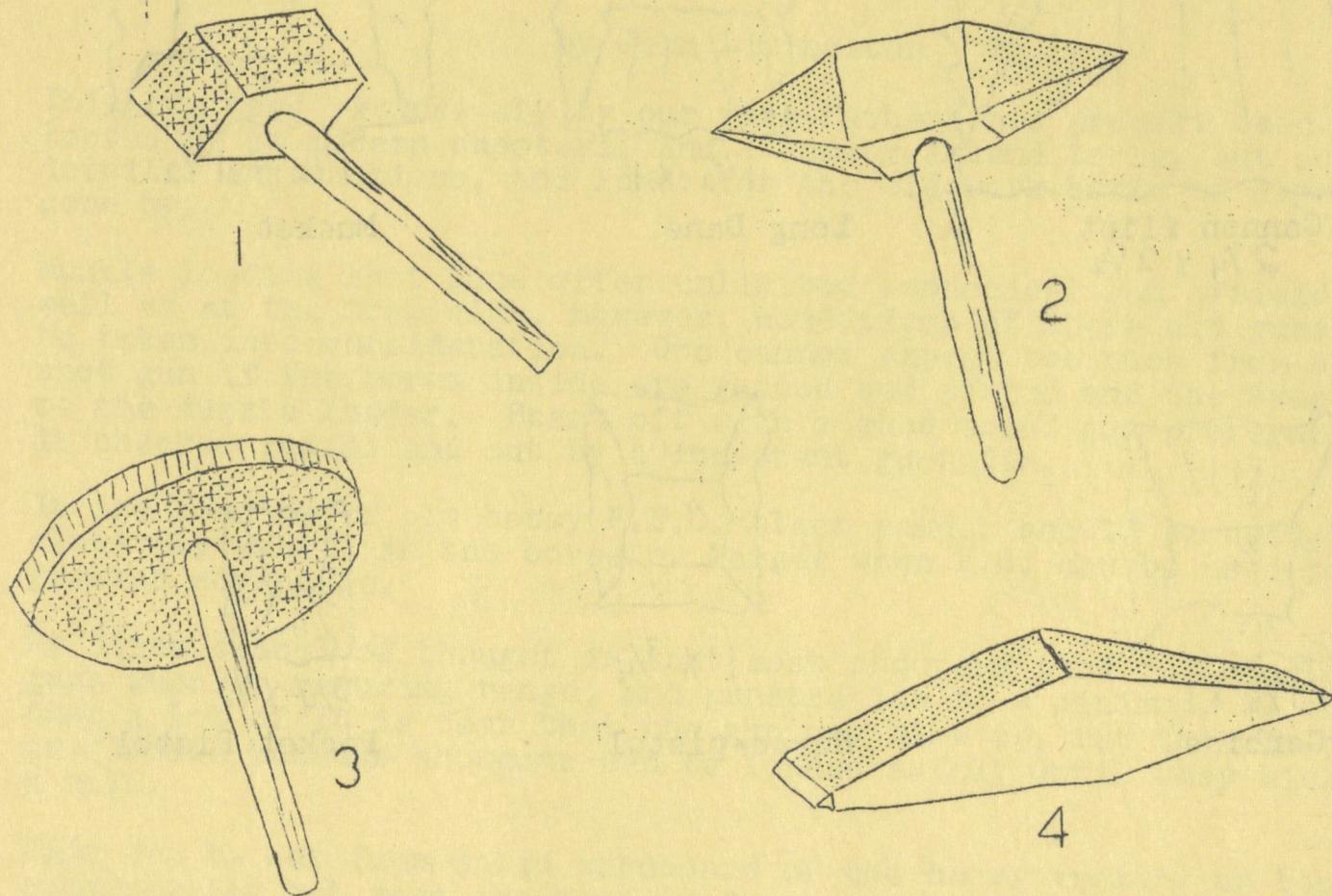


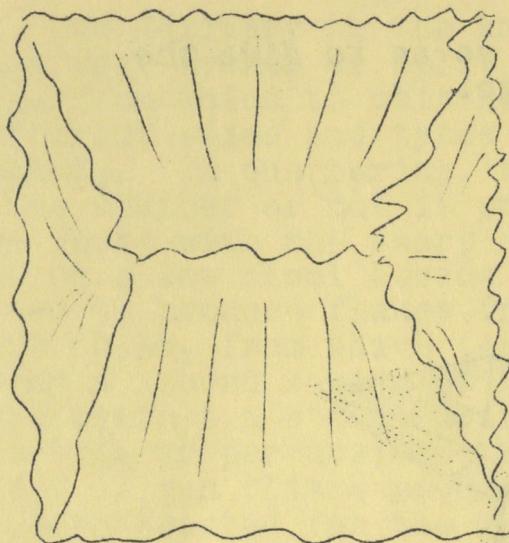
Figure 1. Sledge with a square head about 2 pounds.

Figure 2. Two pointed hammer, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound.

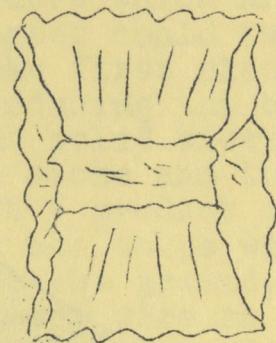
Figure 3. Round or disk hammer, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. One with blunt edge and one with sharp edge.

Figure 4. Chisel, about 6 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, beveled both ends.

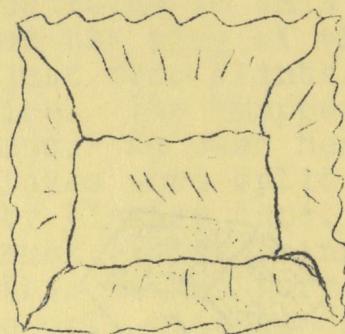
FLINTS DRAWN TO SCALE



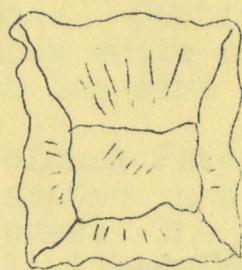
Cannon flint
 $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$



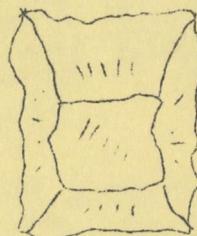
Long Dane



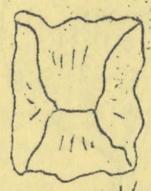
$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
Musket



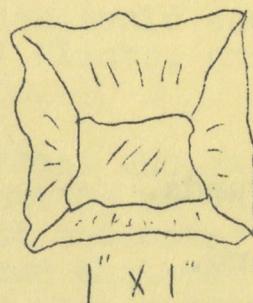
$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1$
Carbine



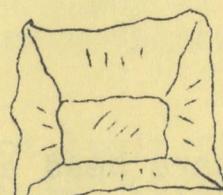
Horse-pistol



$3/4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
Pocket Pistol

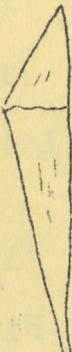


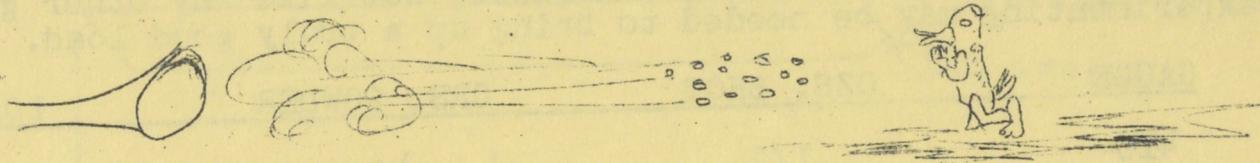
Rifle



Sporting Rifle

Bulb of
Percussion





LOADING OF THE MUZZLE LOADING SHOT GUN

by John Livingston

This arm used extensively by our fore-fathers has greatly been neglected by us modern shooters, and I hereby intend to lay out some detailed instructions, and loads for the old work horse of days gone by.

Muzzle loading shot guns offer unlimited economical fun affield as well as at the trap club, however, conditions of these old guns must be taken into consideration. One cannot expect too much from a modern shot gun if the bores inside are rusted and pitted and the same applies to the muzzle loader. Start off with a good sound gun preferably have it checked inside and out by a competent gunsmith.

In the loading of old betsy F.F.G. black powder should be used exclusively except in ten bores or larger when F.G. can be used to greater advantage.

My first school of thought is that most shooters tend to underload their guns whereby reducing range, and penetration to a minimum. I think that a lot of it is fear that the gun may blow up, but this is purely prejudice because shotguns can be loaded safely until they kick like a mule.

Wads can be cut from solid cardboard of the heavy variety or bought commercially but most shooters prefer to cut their own because of the size variation of the bore. Cutters can be made up from pipe or bushings of the proper size. Wads should be cut so they insert friction tight so as to seal all gases and also stop charged disturbance under recoil in double guns.

In my twelve bore I use plastic over powder wads and cardboard over shot wads with great results. I personally do not approve of the use of tissue for wads, but if nothing else, tissue can be used.

Nipples are another important factor, they should be tight and sound, and the hole should be of proper size, small enough so as the powder will not be forced out during the loading process. Enlarged holes will give blow backs causing flinching and possible damage to the face, and hands. Nipples will function better if they are slightly concaved on the end. This may be accomplished by the use of a counter sinking tool.

Below is a table set forth as a guide, but like any other gun experimenting may be needed to bring up a truly good load.

GAUGE	OZS. SHOT	GRS. POWDER	LOAD
410	1/2	40	Med.
32	5/8	48	Med.
28	5/8	55	Med.
20	3/4	55	Light
20	1	75	Heavy
16	1	68	Light
16	1 1/8	85	Heavy
12	1 1/8	90	Light
12	1 3/8	110	Heavy
10	1 1/2	110	Light
10	1 3/4	135	Heavy

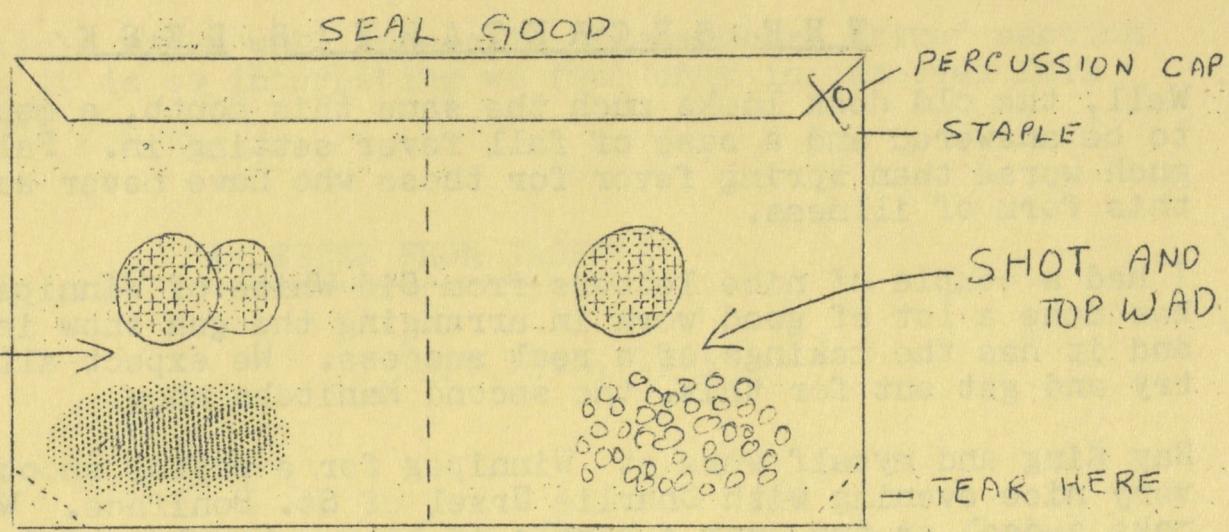
In determining the proper load from the above table I would not rely too much on the dipper as used by many to find the ozs. of shot because volumes vary with different sizes of shot. The best method is to take a shot count and set your measure from that.

Below is a table to determine how many pellets per oz. of shot of the size most widely used.

SIZE	PELLETS PER OZ.
2	86
4	132
5	168
6	218
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	338
8	399
9	568
10	848

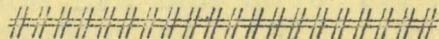
Upon reading from the above tables some of you may say "how foolish, how are we going to measure out powder and shot accurately while engaged in a crow hunt or such". Well, I have come up with a solution to the problem which seems to work quite well.

This all came about when I found it was quite cumbersome carrying shot pouches and powder flasks while out on a shoot. So I came up with the idea of utilizing old Church envelopes, the ones that have two compartments. One compartment is used for shot and the other used for powder. Over powder and over shot wads can also be put in corresponding compartments. So, what you do is measure out as many as you think you will require, and then when you load up all you do is tear the corner from the powder compartment and pour in the powder, then open it some more and get your wads and insert them and then do the same for the shot. If you want you can staple off the percussion cap in one corner of the envelope which can be retrieved at the last, but in doing all this the envelopes have to be handled with a certain amount of care so as not to cause breakage.



Now to lead the gun: first make sure that the nipples are clear by snapping off a couple of caps, then load the powder charge directly into the muzzle giving the butt a tap on the ground to settle the powder into the drum or nipple. Now take two wads and push down slowly and firmly onto the powder and then give them a couple of good sharp taps so as to compress the powder. Now pour in the shot charge and push one wad down on it, this wad should not be tapped, but just pushed tight.

The body or hands should be kept clear of the muzzle during the loading procedure in case of accident, and never use a steel ramrod. Now place a cap on the nipple of the size required and don your shooting glasses and you are ready for some real shooting fun.



S T O L E N G U N S

The following guns were stolen from Mr. Ken Mayhew of the Ontario Arms Collectors Association. If you have any information regarding these guns contact your local police or the Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association.

1. Colt Frontier Revolver - cal. 45 - $7\frac{1}{2}$ " barrel - serial #84171 / U.S. markings on grips and frame.
2. Webley & Son Revolver - cal. 38 - Mark IV - serial #19328 - 4" barrel - brown plexi-glass grips (not original).
3. Webley Revolver - cal. 455 - Mark IV - serial #100414 - 4" barrel, on top of iron backstrap marked R.F.C. and unit no.
4. Mauser Military Automatic - cal. 9 mm - serial #42511 - $5\frac{1}{2}$ " barrel - usual figure 9 stamped in grips.

THE SECRETARY'S DESK

Well, the old desk looks much the same this month, a mountain of mail to be answered and a case of fall fever setting in. Fall fever is much worse than spring fever for those who have never suffered from this form of illness.

I had a couple of nice letters from Sid White of Winnipeg Man. Sid has done a lot of good work in arranging the gun show in Winnipeg and it has the makings of a real success. We expect all members to try and get out for this, the second Manitoba show.

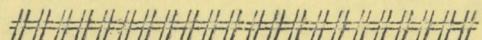
Ray King and myself were at Winnipeg for a pistol shoot and spent a very nice evening with Charlie Ursel of St. Boniface. We managed to make a deal or two over a bottle of beer. Charles advises me that he is now specialising in muzzle loading arms, and he has a very nice collection built up. There are probably 50 muzzle loaders including some very good cased sets.

A pleasant surprise came in the mail the other day. Jack Rowan from Plenty sent a picture of yours truly taken at the Saskatoon show. A color picture no less and I am smiling away. Now my wife wants to know why I never smile around the house like I do at gun shows. I had to tell her that there were more guns at the shows than around the house.

The B.C. Gun Collectors are having a show on August 18th and seem to be picking up in interest around the province. I have had little correspondence with this association, but they send all the mailings in.

Finally the S.G.C.A. stationery arrived and was distributed at the Gun Show. If you have paid for some and did not get it, drop me a line and it will be sent out. This is real high class stationery and everybody seemed to think that it was a nice job.

A note to muzzle loading fans. Black powder is available from Vic Ellis, of Custom Gunsmithing in Regina, along with percussion caps in various sizes, and other shooting supplies. I understand that Argosy House in Moose Jaw handle a similar line.



WINNipeg

NOVEMBER 23

EDITOR'S NOTE:

This article might well appear in "The members Write" section of GUN TALK, but it is so interesting we feel that it deserves full article treatment.

"A LETTER FROM JACK"

Sept 13th, 1963

Dear Fred:

Thanks for your letter received some time ago asking me for an article. I didn't get an article written up as yet but I will I hope. But I'm sending you a little poem that I copied out of an old colt book, not a catalogue, that my brother Bill got from Colt in the early 20's which I still have in good condition.

I always liked this poem and thought if it were printed in the Quarterly that other members would get a kick out of it too.

There is another poem I'll copy out for the next issue if you think they would like it. It's equally as good and I think would appeal to collectors, I have never seen either of these poems in print before or since. The book contains many interesting stories in the role that the Colt played in opening up the country and I think would be most interesting to collectors particularly Colt collectors. Some of the stories may be a little far fetched but nevertheless, they make good reading.

You boys really put on a good show at Regina. Each one seems to get a little better, but they all have been good. It is an event that I look forward to each year. I have never attended the black powder shoots held near Moose Jaw but I must attend the one next spring if you have one. I always intended to go to Friendship Indiana where I believe the muzzle loading shoot originated but never did make it. Now they are held at my back door so to speak and I still seem to plan far enough ahead, so it bears out the old saying that 'we get too soon old and too late smart', I'm starting to make too many mistakes in my typing Fred, so I better close.

Kindest personal regards to you and the other lads when you see them,

As ever,

Jack Gilling,
Boissevain, Manitoba.

THE TALE OF THE COLT

To the broad lands of Texas, to Nome in the north,
And as far as you like, heading West,
Whenever the call to adventure went forth,
the pioneers carried the best;
From the old cap and ball to the big forty five,
That packed a most wonderful jolt
The gun that they banked on to keep them alive,
Was - no matter what model -- the Colt.

The long-barrelled rifle was good for the meat,
And the Sharps' a most excellent gun,
But when at close quarters 'twas hell and repeat,
The colt, was ahead, six to one;
And though killers went heeled with a brace of the same,
When the west was some wooly and raw,
They found that they bucked an unbeatable game,
For the Colt, in the end, was the law.

If Carson and Bridger, Bill Cody, Wild Bill,
are riding somewhere in the stars,
It's a cinch that you'll find them just over the hill
patrolling and scouting on Mars;
They may be attired in their buckskin and boots,
Or capotes and fir, if its cold,
But I'm willing to wager, whatever their suits,
They are packing their Colts as of old.

The trail of the puncher grows dim with the years,
And the branding iron reddens with rust,
Yet out of the past his bright motto appears:
The Colt is the gun that we trust,
He started a ruckus as often as not
And its doughnuts to bullets he felt,
All undressed, plumb afoot, and ashamed of his lot,
If he hadn't a Colt in his belt.

Its been jolted from holsters and trod in the sand,
Or has lain for a season in snow,
Its been rusted and busted all over the land,
But it's never unwilling to go:
From the pump-handled charge to the present-day gat
With its magazine, safety and bolt,
Its a thoroughbred gun, and a standard at that,
And so much for the tale of the Colt.

.....Henry Herbert Knibbs

THE THOMPSON SUB-MACHINE GUN
by Jack Stead

Just as the uninitiated refer to every handgun as a Colt and every rifle a Winchester, so do they call any submachine gun a 'Tommie Gun'. The Thompson submachine gun is undoubtedly the best known machine gun in the world. More than two million of them have been made and though it is now obsolete as a military weapon, thousands are still in use by police forces around the world.

Its use by the police is mainly as a siege weapon or an automobile stopper. In the hands of a trained man it does a capable job. It also has a place as a psychological weapon. A policeman armed with a Thompson with its distinctive fifty round drum magazine has a very sobering effect on the most riotous mob. Best known of the Thompson family is the commercial model of 1928 in .45 auto caliber. With its double pistol grips and full fifty round magazine it weighs over fourteen pounds and measures thirty three inches from the front of the cutts compensator to the rear of the solid walnut stock. The stock is readily detachable to convert the weapon to a two handed machine pistol with a concealable length of twenty five inches. The sights, though coarse, are graduated to six hundred yards with lateral adjustment on the rear sight.

Field stripping the gun reveals a complicated maze of precision parts. No stampings are used and the number and complexity of the machine operations made this a very expensive weapon to manufacture. A breech locking system is employed although it is claimed that the arm functions equally well with the lock removed. Later models eliminate this feature and operate as a simple blow back weapon.

The fine manufacturing tolerances and complexity of design make this weapon very susceptible to stoppages. Heavy oiling and frequent and thorough cleaning are essential. The manual recommends field stripping and boiling in a solution of sal soda and water after every firing. Special mention is also made of cleaning the compensator, which clogs up rapidly. The drum magazine is particularly sensitive and must be free from dents and spotlessly clean. The heavy oiling necessary to make the mechanism function properly is in itself a cause of jamming since the oil and burned powder gases combine to form an almost solid residue.

Shooting the Thompson requires a fat wallet or a reloading outfit. The fruits of four hours handloading can be disposed of in less than thirty seconds. Loads must be fairly heavy in order to function properly, use the maximum load recommended in the Lyman book.

To load the weapon first pull the cocking lever as far as it will go to the rear. The cocking lever is located on top of the action. Slip in the drum magazine from the left side or the box magazine from the bottom. Set the safety and change lever on the left hand side of the action. The Thompson fires from an open breech to allow air to circulate through the barrel between bursts so don't attempt to close the breech before firing.

Shooting single shots it is possible to hold a six inch group at eighty yards, not exactly minute of angle accuracy but good for this type of weapon. Switching the charge lever to full automatic is good for laughs but ruinous to accuracy. The gun climbs high and right even on short bursts. Recoil is non-existent however, and the weapon has a feel and balance which is very pleasant. A word of caution here, keep out of long grass or weeds if you want to recover your empty cases.

Despite its drawbacks, the Thompson still has many devotees and certainly lives up to its reputation as the "Cadillac of Burp Guns".

INFORMATION WANTED

On the night of OCTOBER 16, 1962, JOHN LESLIE BRIAN DIXON AND DIANNE PHIPPS, both 19 years of age, were shot and killed in the vicinity of NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA by bullets from a .22 calibre rifle. The firearm illustrated here was recovered from the waters of LONG LAKE, B.C., and it has been identified as the weapon used to commit both murders. Long Lake runs parallel to Island Highway No. 19 at a point 5 miles north of Nanaimo.

The weapon is described as follows:

Winchester .22 calibre rifle, Model 63, Serial No. 41649A, semi-automatic. As shown in the right side view of the illustration, the stock is fitted with a tube which is pulled from the butt for loading. The only visible defect is a missing notched elevator for the rear sight. The weapon fires "long rifle" standard .22 calibre ammunition and it is stamped as a finished produce on October 5, 1940. The rifle is rather expensive for a weapon of this calibre as it retails for \$75.00 and consequently, it is rather uncommon.

Information concerning the background of this weapon is urgently required and anyone having knowledge of persons who have possessed rifles of this description should immediately inform their nearest police department who will be responsible for forwarding pertinent data to the OFFICER COMMANDING, "E" DIVISION, ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, VICTORIA, B.C.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a partial reprint of a circular sent out regarding this gun. If you have information of any kind, contact your local police or this Association.

A BAKER CAVALRY RIFLE - by R. S. WHITE

Fred's letter arrived on a peaceful Friday morning. I was just beginning a brief vacation. You know the routine - a book, a comfortable settee and an extra cup of coffee after a late breakfast. The letter was just six lines long, but it required only one of them to shatter the serenity of the morning. "Write me an article on one of your guns", said Mr. Osipoff and, with a sigh of resignation, I dutifully reached for pen and paper.....

There are five weapons in my collection that, to me, are of special interest. They are Baker military flintlocks - four rifles and a rifled carbine.

The carbine is of the Prince of Wales pattern, developed by the great Ezekiel in 1803 for the 10th (Prince of Wales) Light Dragoons. It is of .625 caliber, has a beautifully browned 20" twist barrel and is 35" overall. The flat lock has a safety bolt and both lock and barrel are marked "E. Baker". The rifling is the typical 7 groove type.

The rifles all are of identical dimensions - .625" caliber, 46" overall and with 30" barrels - typical Bakers. Three of them have individual characteristics that do not affect their basic design and function as Baker infantry rifles. One was made by Baker himself and bears his name, E. Baker, on the lock and barrel. It has the large buttbase. Another has the familiar crown over "G.R.". Its buttbox is of the rounded type. The third rifle is marked on the tang of the buttplate with the A.R. that Blackmore suggests are the initials of the Ayrshire Rifles (Blackmore P.119). Comparing markings - F/3 appear under the regimental initials. Like the specimen pictured in "British Military Firearms" (p. 35, fig 4), it is a slit stock model with no butt box, but it differs from the weapon illustrated in being made by Wood (whose name and nothing more - appears on the lock) instead of Ketland. Assuming that the A. R. does represent regimental initials, Lt.-Col. Hamilton of the Ayrshire Rifles must have obtained his regiments arms from more than one maker.

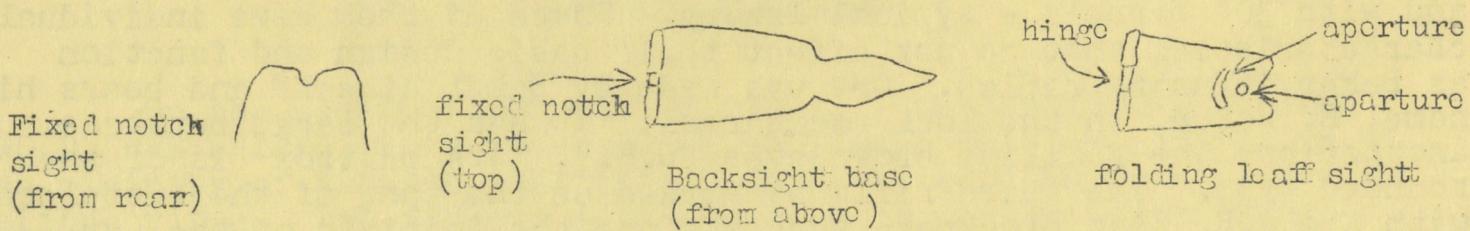
It is the fourth rifle that challenges the imagination and the research impulse. While its dimensions are the same as those of the other three insofar as caliber, overall length and barrel length are concerned, its saddle bar and ring proclaim it to be a cavalry rifle. Let us take a look at some details -

1. Dimensions - 46" overall, 30" barrel, 625" caliber.
2. Barrel - Iron (plain) with tower proofs. The barrel projects 3" in front of the leading edge of the brass fore-end cap. A bayonet stud for a socket bayonet is positioned on the under side of the barrel $1\frac{1}{4}$ " from the muzzle. Rifling is 7 groove and of the correct Baker $\frac{1}{4}$ turn. A shallow groove appears on top of the false-breech, evidently that referred to by Baker in his book "Remarks on Rifle Guns" where he states "the alteration I have made in the false breech, at the breech end of the barrel in rifles, by making a large deep hallow, will conduct the eye in a straight line to the sight, and will be found useful in preventing a cross sight".

3. Lock - Early rounded type with swan neck cock. Marked "Tower" behind the cock and crown over "G.R." in front of it.

4. Sights - The front sight is brass, positioned 3 inches from the muzzle. The rear sight consists of a fixed notch and one folding leaf. It is located just slightly ahead of the leading edge of the lockplate.

(Note: The position of both front and rear sights would not have met with Baker's approval. He states, in his book "The backsight should not stand too near the lock; as it will be liable to be filled with filth from the smoke from the pen of the lock..." and he goes on to add, "...the front sight should be placed as near the nose end of the barrel as possible..."



5. Rammer - This is a typical Baker mushroom headed iron rammer, except for a circular groove or cannelure around a slightly swelled section of the rod about $3\frac{1}{2}$ " from the head. The rear end of the fore end cap projects in a small lip just sufficiently to engage in the groove and so retain the rammer firmly in place. A similar rammer (for the Elliott carbine) is described in Blackmore, P.63. A large trumpet pipe is attached to the fore end $5\frac{3}{4}$ " from the muzzle, a shorter pipe $4\frac{1}{2}$ " lower still and a tail pipe to receive the rammer where it centers the stock.

All furniture is brass and each item is of strictly Baker design. The escutcheon bears the letters "H.H." and the underside of the trigger guard is marked "22".

Having established the facts, some deductions can follow:

1. The rather elaborate folding leaf sight appears to indicate that the rifle is of fairly early manufacture.

2. Blackmore states (p.117) "The Baker rifle designed for infantry was soon considered as a cavalry weapon. On 30th September, 1801, Baker submitted a bill for "carbines rifled for the....guards....". He goes on to add "The first price suggests that the infantry weapon with little modification was adapted for the use of this elite cavalry". I think that it is reasonable to assume that other cavalry regiments of less exalted status also received modified Bakers.

3. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries there were a number of regiments in the British service recruited almost entirely from foreign sources. Blackmore (p. 111) mentions "... a motley collection of foreign levies, emigrants and volunteers" and proceeds to name some of them. One name is significant - Hompesch's Hussars (remember the "H.H." on the escutcheon of the rifle?). Now let us go to "The First British Rifle Corps" by Verner (1890). With scrupulous documentation, Verner mentions the existence, prior to 1798, of Hompesch's Light Infantry (Baron Ferdinand Hompesch). On June 29th, 1798, Hompesch's Mounted Riflemen are gazetted. The records office (again according to Verner) possesses muster rolls and pay lists for Hompesch's Dragoons for the years 1798 - 1802. From this stage it is but a step to Hompesch's Hussars, mentioned by Blackmore, as evidence abounds regarding the change in name of many Dragoon regiments to Hussars during the early 1800's.

4. The bayonet stud under the barrel and the withdrawn positions of the front sight indicate that this was one of the Baker rifles altered to take the socket bayonet. This procedure was carried out from 1815 to 1823 after which there was a reversion to the sword bayonet. At this stage in military arms development it was not entirely unusual for cavalry carbines and rifles to be fitted with bayonets. I can find no works on the barrel of my rifle to indicate that a side bar type of bayonet fitting ever was there, nor can I find any visible evidence that the front sight even was nearer the muzzle than its present position, but I am inclined to accept the fact that these alterations were made. The passage of time has resulted in the removal of all the original finish from the barrel and well may have obliterated any indications of the earlier positions of front sight and bayonet lug, especially if an extremely good job originally was performed in carrying out the modifications. The present brass front sight evidently was not part of the weapon when it originally was issued. I believe that the original front sight would have been or iron, as is the back sight.

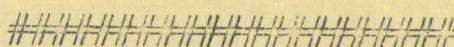
Summary of Conclusions

At the risk of contradiction and/or correction - (for evidence regarding the designs, modifications and range of issues of the Baker is still incomplete) - I offer the following conclusions. -

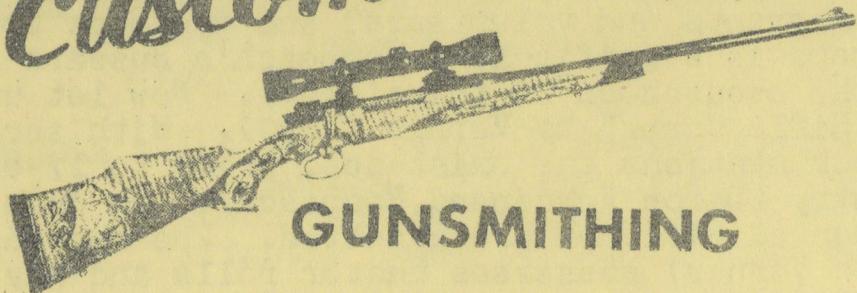
(a) That my rifle originally was issued during the initial years of the 19th century to Hompesch's Hussars and is one of the early models converted for cavalry use by the addition of a saddle bar dna ring. It was given the regimental number 22.

(b) That at a later date, it was one of those altered to take a socket bayonet, involving the shortening and recapping of the fore end. The attachment of a bayonet stud under the end of the barrel and the re-positioning of the front sight 3" to the rear to leave space for the socket of the bayonet.

If anyone who reads this has any different ideas, I will welcome them. My conclusions are open to reassessment in the light of any reasonable argument based upon available evidence.



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CANADIAN MILITARY SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION

Manufacture & Identification

by Herbert M. Ide, B.Sc., P. Eng.,
Liaison Engineer,
Canadian Arsenals Limited.

(Reprinted through the courtesy of the Canadian Society of Forensic
Science)

Since the early 1880's, when the Dominion Arsenal was established at Palace Hill in Quebec City, the manufacture of military small arms ammunition in Canada has been a responsibility of the Federal Government. The arsenal has grown steadily since its early years, including the addition of a filling plant at Lindsay, Ontario during World War I. In the 1930's, following the depression of 1929, a start was made, as part of an unemployment relief programme, on the building of a new small arms ammunition plant on a large site well outside the city limits of Quebec.

During the wartime many industries had to be brought into the manufacture of ammunition, because the quantities required were far beyond the capacity of the permanent installations. However, following World War II the production of military small arms ammunition ceased in all plants except those of the Dominion Arsenal in Quebec. The entire Dominion arsenal complex became part of Canadian Arsenals Limited when that Crown corporation was founded in 1945.

The operation here comprises all features of small arms ammunition manufacturing except the making of propellant (powder). Propellant is made in another of the Canadian Arsenals' family of factories, all devoted to the manufacture of a wide range of military supplies for our own armed services and for those of our allies. The principal operations are carried out in the following departments:

1. The brass foundry and rolling mill where brass strip is converted in many specialized and high-speed operations, into cartridge cases.
3. The bullet plant, where bullet components are made and assembled. This department includes facilities for extruding lead wire and cold forming into bullet cores and machinery for mass producing armour-piercing cores from steel bar-stock.
4. The primer department in which primers (caps) are made and loaded. Since primer compositions are highly explosive and very sensitive, extreme safety precautions have to be taken at all times.
5. The assembling and filling plant. Here the cartridge case is filled with propellant and the various components assembled to make a complete round.

A display was prepared recently by Mr. Gustave Racine, B.Sc.A., Chief Inspector, Dominion Arsenal Division, to assist the staff of the R.C.M.P. Crime Detection Laboratory in identifying service ammunition. Since the display is representative of the types of

military small arms ammunition produced in Canada since World War I, the following tabulation may be of some interest. The tabulation lists the specimens in the display and mentions some of the individual characteristics of the different samples.

DESCRIPTIONS OF S.A. AMMUNITION ON DISPLAY PANEL FOR RCMP

Sample No.	Calibre	Type	Primer	Primer Sealing Lacquer	Headstamps	Comments
1	.303	Ball, Mk VII	Copper	Red	DA 1922 VII (a) see below	Rimmed case; nickel-jacketed bullet. Cart case color banded (green or violet).
2	.303	Ball, gallery pract.	Copper	None	DA 1919 GP-B	Lead bullet, unjacketed.
3	9mm	Ball	Brass	Black	DA 60 CDN 1 9mm	
4	9mm	Blank	Brass	None	DA 59 CDN 1 9mm	Long case, star crimped.
5	.45	Ball	Brass	Black	DA 62 (b) See below	
6	.50	Ball	Brass	Black	DA (a) 54	
7	20mm	Ball	Nickel plated	None	DA (a) 57 20 mm	
8	.50	A.P.I. (c)	Brass	Black	DA (54)	Bullet tip painted grey.
9	.455	Blank	Copper	None	DA (a) 1923 II	Rimmed case (short) star crimped.
10	.455	Ball	Copper	None	DA (a) 1929 II	Rimmed case; lead bullet, unjacketed.
11	.303	A.P. (c)	Copper	Green	DA (a) 1943 WI	Rimmed case.
12	.303	Blank	Copper	Violet	DA (a) 1944 VII	Rimmed case, star crimped.
13	.30	Ball	Brass	Black	DA 62	
14	.30	Tracer	Brass	Red	DA 62	Bullet tip painted orange.
15	.30	Blank	Brass	Black	DA (a) 51	Case roll crimped.
16	.30	Grenade	Brass	Black	DA (a) 52	Case star crimped.
17	7.52mm	Ball	Brass	None	DA (b) 62	
18	7.62mm	Tracer	Brass	Red	DA (b) 62	Bullet tip painted red.
19	7.62mm	Proof	Brass	Black	DA 61 (b)	Case copper washed.
20	7.62mm	Blank	Brass	Red	DA (b) 58	Bullet-length case, star crimped.

Sample No.	Calibre	Type	Primer	Primer Sealing Lacquer	Headstamps	Comments
21	7.62 mm	Grenade	Brass	Black	DA (b) 62	Case roll crimped; crimp painted black.
22	7mm	Ball	Brass	Black	DA (a) 52	Experimental round for high velocity rifle (65,000 made).
23	7.92mm	Ball	Brass	Violet	7.92mm 43	
24	.303	Ball	Copper	Violet	DA (a) 51 7	Rimmed case.
25	.303	MKB7Z Incendiary	Copper	Violet	DA (a) 1944 B VII	Rimmed case.

NOTES: All cases rimless unless otherwise stated. The figures in the headstamp stand for the year of manufacture. Although this extended, in most cases, over several years, only the date of manufacture of the actual sample is shown. The initials DA stand for Dominion Arsenal, the name of the Quebec plant, formerly an entity, and now the Dominion Arsenal Division of Canadian Arsenals Limited.

Headstamps at (a) are Canadian Government acceptance mark (letter C surrounding a broad arrow).

Headstamps at (b) are NATO interchangeability symbol (circle surrounding an X).

(c) A.P. - Armour Piercing

A.P.I.-Armour Piercing Incendiary.

Rounds are of many different types, for different types of service. A number of identifying features are worth special mention.

The most important distinguishing feature is, of course, the marking or stamp on the end of the cartridge case. This is referred to as the headstamp and usually includes the manufacturer's initials or trade mark, the year of manufacture, the style designation or mark number and the stamp of the inspecting authority. All rounds made for the Canadian armed services have the letter C surrounding a broad arrow, the stamp of Inspection Services of the Department of National Defence.

In most instances the cap or primer is sealed into the base of the cartridge case by a waterproofing lacquer. The colour of this lacquer is another identifying feature.

All rounds represented by the display were made in large quantities for either active service in wartime or for drill and practice in peace time. The notable exception to this is the 7mm ball, Item 22. This is a high-velocity round which was made in limited quantities (about 65,000) immediately prior to the adoption of the 7.62mm as the standard ammunition for NATO.

Formerly, the service rounds were made with a rim or flange at the base for extracting purposes. The best known of these is the .303 rifle ammunition which was used for many years prior to its replacement (in the 1950's) by the rimless cases. The 9mm and 7.62 mm are representative of the rimless type.

Some of the following less-known types of ammunition were included in the display:

Blanks - which are used for ceremonial occasions and for simulating combat. The blank is a cartridge in which the end of the case is crimped over a small charge - it is intended only to make a noise.

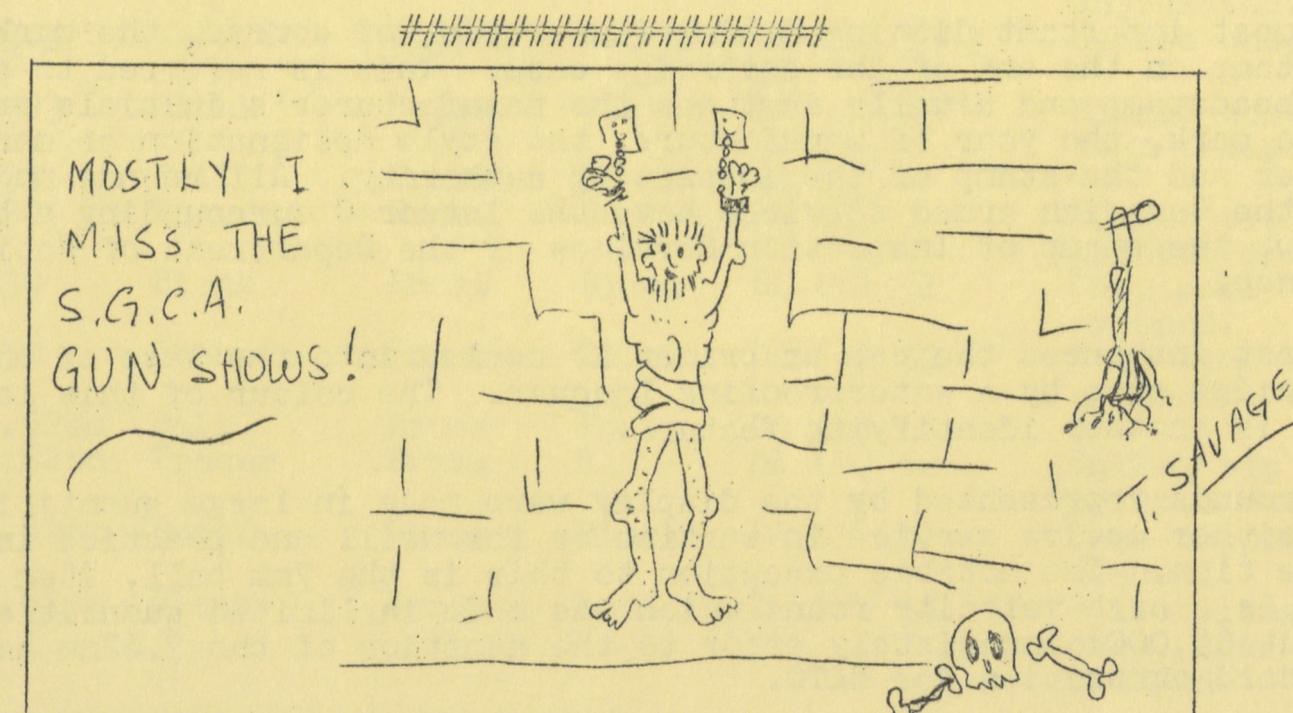
Grenade cartridges - used when a rifle serves as a launcher for a rifle grenade.

Incendiaries - in which the bullet carries a charge that is intended to set fire to the target.

An armour-piercing round - is characterized by a bullet with a steel rather than a lead, core.

The 7.62mm proof round - Item 19, is copper washed to make it easily distinguishable from service ammunition. The copper wash gives it a reddish, rather than the familiar yellow-brass color. This is a high-pressure load, used for testing guns, and would give a rude shock to a shooter who inadvertently fired one in his rifle.

When these Canadian rounds are added to many types of foreign-made ammunition, and the almost endless variety of sporting types, it will be seen that the identification of small arms ammunition is a painstaking and exact science.



NOTICE

NEXT GUN TALK OUT

DECEMBER 15
(I HOPE)

CLOSING DATE DEC 1ST

WE NEED —ARTICLES

—LETTERS

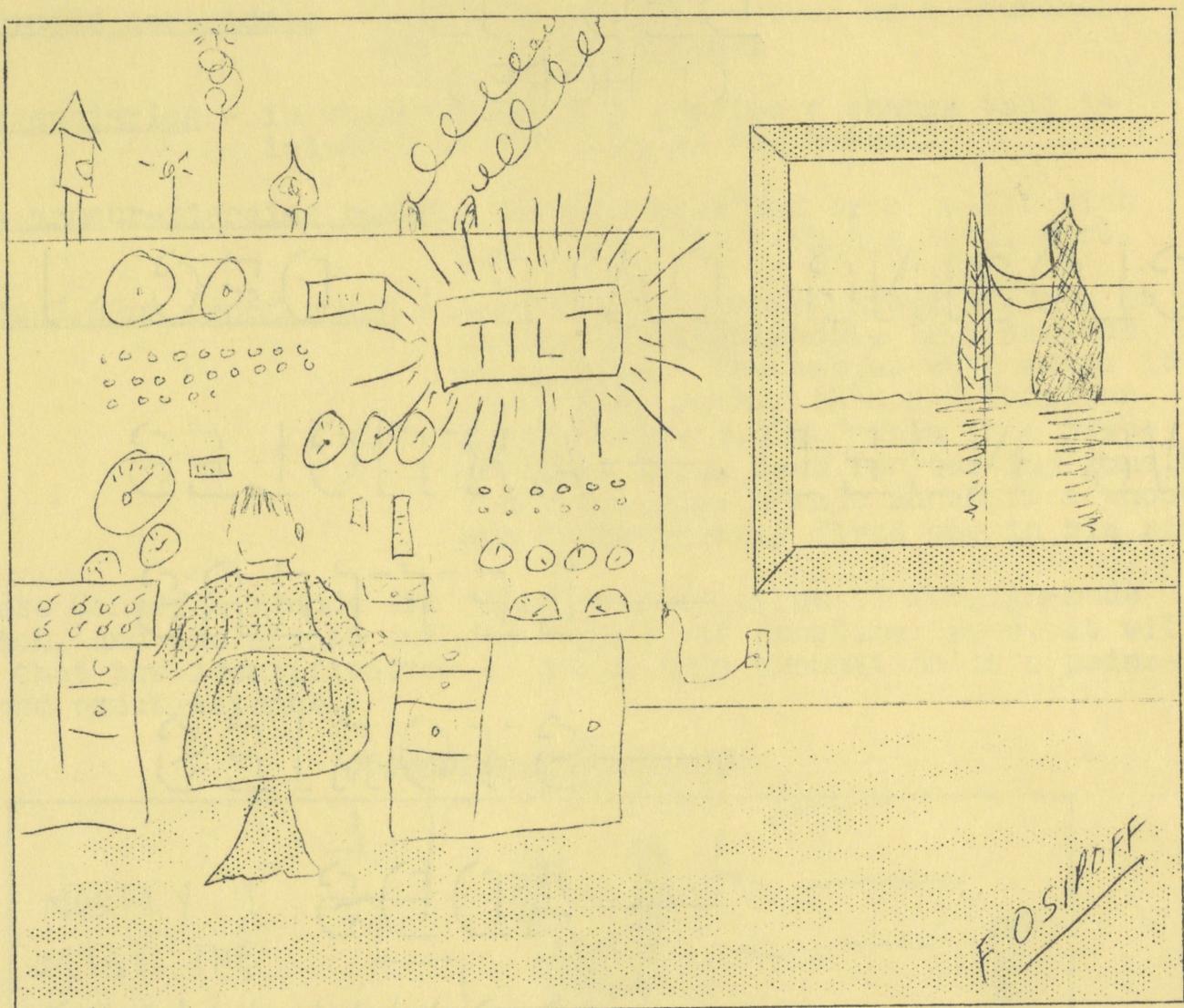
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—ADDS

—COMMENTS

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FAMOUS MOMENTS



WHO GOT CHANGE FOR A QUARTER?

G U N T A L K W I T H F R E D

This issue of Gun Talk With Fred will be devoted to the last Regina Gun Show. To say that this was the gibbest show on the prairies would not be stretching the truth one inch. To give you some idea of size the space we had was one end of a curling rink that holds eight sheets of curling ice.

As you know the show was sponsored by the Regina Jubilee Committee and was one of the most successful events held. It is estimated that in excess of 2500 persons visited the show and the show was opened by the Mayor of Regina, Henry Baker.

One thing that immediately comes to light is that we will need bigger and bigger meeting places as we grow older. We had set up for over 500 feet of table space and there was not an inch of this space left. This was one of the most rewarding shows that I have worked on. Ray Cantin and myself set up tables the day before the show and when we finished we both thought that we would never fill up all these tables, we did!!

For the lighter side of the Gun Show weekend, we had a real bang up social evening at the Lantern Room in the Ehrle Hotel. Anybody who saw me at the gun show must have known that I had a good time. There is even a rumor going around to the effect that some of our more sanitary minded members went wading after the social. It pays to keep clean.

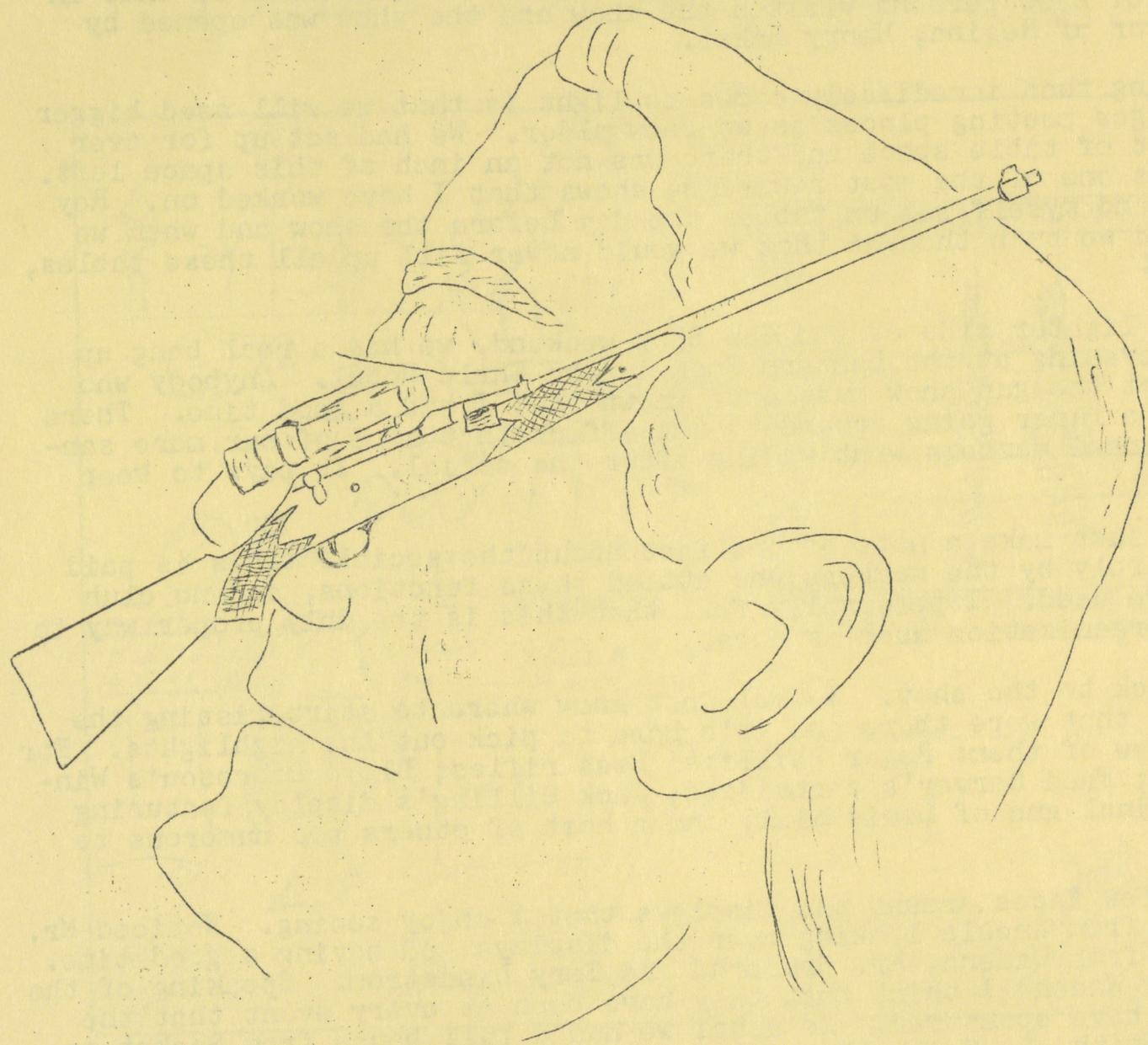
I would just make a note of one fact about the social. This is paid for entirely by the members who attend these functions, and no club funds are used. I personally feel that this is the only proper way to run an organization such as ours.

Well, back to the show. I would not know where to start listing the displays that were there and it's hard to pick out the highlights. For just a few of them: Roger Phillips' Ross rifles; Lloyd Dobrescu's Winchesters; Fred Harvey's cartridges; Jack Gilling's display featuring the original gun of Louis Riel; and a host of others too numerous to mention.

I saw a few faces around the displays that I enjoy seeing. Noticed Mr. Hamilton from Arcola looking over the displays and having a good time. The boys from Wadena, Mr. Grunerud and Emry Lindstrom. Speaking of the boys from Wadena I think that they have been at every event that the S.G.C.A. have sponsored. As usual we had a full house from Saskatoon, with G. Smith, L. Smith (Not the Smith Bros.), S. Colley and several others. I think over 60 members registered at the desk. This is a very high percentage for an association our size. The gun auction was again handled by Ray King and things moved along briskly. Some \$700.00 fell the way of the auctioneer. The auction was more efficient than in past years and the new tags proved to speed things up. It was a poorer show for money changing hands than in past years, but this has been noticed at U.S. gun shows, so we are just following the trend.

The meeting was about the shortest on record lasting about 15 minutes. All business was covered and nothing exciting happened. One of the big reasons for this speeding up was a printed summary of various directors or the members to read at their leisure.

THE RIFLE OF - - -



- - - MY DREAMS

BY R. PHLLIPS

STORY —

EDITOR'S NOTE: Way back in 1910, the dean of American outdoors writers was Edward C. Crossman. That year, he found a rifle that met every requirement of the most exacting rifleman. So taken was he with this weapon that he was moved to write a glowing account of it in Arms and the Man (now The American Rifleman). The piece was appropriately titled, "The Rifle of My Dreams". Excerpts from the article follow.

It has been preceded by a relative embodying most of the good points common to that family, but, like other sorts of relatives, this one had several objectionable characteristics.

The relative was wonderfully accurate but the barrel was too long. It hung well, but it was a trifle too heavy. Its straight-pull bolt in speed of fire made the box magazine lever gun look like unto the trickling of New Orleans black jack molasses from the cask on a chilly day, but the safety lock thumb piece was not in quite the right position.

The stock was of fine wood, but there was too much of it. Its velocity of 3,150 foot seconds, coupled with its accuracy, made game killing feasible at a far longer range than any other existing arm, but its sights were too crude for the fine work of which the rifle was capable.

And so, with the faults of the existing gun plainly in view, there grew the specifications of the ideal gun, until one day the plans were worked out in wood and steel, and the rifle started on its long journey to the southwest.

Between the checked steel butt plate and the slim blue muzzle are the results of half a lifetime's intelligent experimenting on the part of the world's foremost authority on firearms. And, besides, there are all the cranks and whims of the fellow for whom the rifle was built - all save one.

Its owner, possessing a sporting Springfield, a double rifle, a made-to-order Sauer-Mauser and other arms of like class, is at last up a stump unable to think up a rifle to wish for.

This Ross--it is a Ross of course, else it could not have been described as it had been-- is probably the most game killing weapon in these United States, excepting possibly other rifles by the same maker.

Its velocity is 3,150 foot seconds with 150 grain bullet, or 3,300 density as our new Springfield. It uses the most modern form of game shooting bullet, a carefully made spitzer, capable of groups as small as our best new Springfields, and yet collapsing on impact and making a fearful wound. One cannot cavil at the accuracy of a weapon that will shoot six inch groups at 500 yards and that has the following family history:

At Bisley, 1908, 15 shots at 900 and 1,000 yards, possible at 900, 72 out of 75 at 1,000. Edge Match Rifle Competition, 15 shots at 1,000 and 1,100 yards. Ross won, score 73 and 73. User finally won the long range championship of England for 1908.

One cannot pick flaws in the balance of this rifle nor criticise workmanship so perfect as it shows.

In a brown, heavy, sole-leather case besides the rifle, there came to hand a telescopic sight fit for the rifle on which it was to go. And that means a good sight. It is a Goertz Pernox, a glass rarely seen in this country and not stocked by the dealers. It is useless to point out the quality of all Goertz productions. The sight is fully up to the standard and most of the improved designs into the bargain. It is of the prismatic type, the prisms set in a box that projects slightly from the top of the tube. It is but eight inches long and weighs, case, sling strap and all, one and one half pounds. Elevation is obtained by moving a milled wheel on top of the tube, which in turn raises and lowers the "crosshairs" in the frame.

The power is $3\frac{1}{2}$ diameters; the field 16 feet at 100 feet. If you desire, make comparisons between this and the best American glass you can find of equal power. Unless you have used the prismatic type of telescope you cannot appreciate the brilliancy of the field of this sort of glass.

The crosshair, so-called, consists of a thin steel picket, running to a point just above the horizontal hair -- another piece of steel. Neither vertical nor horizontal hair is open to the charge of being frail, that can be brought against the hairs of the ordinary type of glass.

The mount as worked out by the Ross Company, is the first satisfactory design the writer has seen. The glass can be attached to the rifle as easily as a shell can be inserted into the magazine, and can be yanked off with equal promptness. Ordinarily it should be carried in its case to prevent damage occurring to it, and added to the rifle when occasion required.

Maybe there is a simpler and stronger form of mount for the telescope sight. If so, I hope to own one, it should be perfection itself.

Once more pass in review the details of the arm and get on the palimpsest of your mind its image.

Accuracy equal to that of any arm in the world; trajectory the flattest; action the fastest; bullet the deadliest of the small bore tribe. Now affix the most perfect of modern telescopes to the arm, put it in the hands of a person able to hold hard enough to score possibles at 500 yards and how far away, think you, the combination can slay game? Is my enthusiasm misplaced or extravagant?

With the rifle came two Ross letterheads of the standard commercial size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches. On each was a group of ten shots made by the writer's rifle from machine rest. One group measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the other measures $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches. They were shot at 500 yards. In the larger group the mean radius is 2.35 inches; in the smaller, 1.70 inches. Do you know of a rifle that will do this?

With the cartridge the finest the world can show, and the rifle certainly up to any other arm in its details, it is only fair to conclude that the owner of a Ross .280 rifle has an arm that present day armorers cannot equal, all things considered.

After a considerable acquaintance with various types of the world's best rifles, the writer would decline with thanks any offers of a swap, regardless of the cost of the other rifle.

Weapon shown was known as The Ross High Velocity Rifle, Scotch Deer Stalking Pattern. The one owned by Crossman was equipped with a Goertz Per-nox telescopic sight. This was the first rifle of .280 calibre to be turned out by Ross. It was perfected in 1907 and sold in 1908 for \$70.00.

#

C.I.L. "IX" PISTOL PRIMER

by Fred Osipoff

As promised a couple of issues ago, we now have a report on the new pistol primer that C.I.L. is field testing at the present time. The name "IX" is for factory reference only, and the new primers will come out under new names. Gone are the days of the 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$, and I for one will not be sorry. Why two primers for pistol I will never know, but they were there and I used them interchangeably, and they worked fine. Now there will only be one type of primer for all pistols.

The claims of this new primer include, a more flexible metal cup, closer tolerances, better vertical anvil fit, and it is rumored a more sensitive compound.

For the test I obtained a few thousand of these primers and went about loading them up. For part of the test this reloaded ammunition was used in a police competition by various members of the Regina City Police.

Details for various loads were as follows:

1200 rounds loaded with 2.7 grs. bullseye, cast bullet 358246-(158 grs)

100 rounds loaded with 3.3 grs. of bullseye, cast bullet 358246-(158 grs)

1000 rounds loaded with 2.7 grs. bullseye, cast bullet 358495-(148 grs)

All loading was done on a "C" type press, using ideal lub. on the cast bullets, and charges thrown from a measure. All cartridges loaded were 38 special with 90% of the brass once fired.

In testing the primers with the police shoot the 1200 rounds were fired from new Smith and Wesson model 10 revolvers. Two guns were used in the test and were carefully inspected after the test. Little or no leading was apparent, and fouling was light, about what could be expected after 600 rounds. At the same time as this test, two other guns shot identical loads, except that they used the old number 1 primer.

Close inspection showed little to be desired with either primer, as to condition of gun etc., but if I was forced to make a choice I think I would lean to the IX as leaving the gun just a shade cleaner.

The thing to look for in this test was accuracy. No machine rests were used and all shooting was done "off hand". The police officers using the new primers noticed no difference in accuracy. I personally attempted some group shooting for accuracy and shot a group $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and 1 inch wide with six bullets touching at 50 feet, so the accuracy is there.

One thing was noticed during the matches though, the better shots had a tendency to group about an inch high and right. Hard to tell if this was the ammo, or the guns used. The 100 rounds with full load all performed well and there was no complaint on ignition in this case.

The 1000 rounds of wad-cutter ammo was used mostly in practice. I had expected to use it in some competitions, but it never worked out that I did. In practice shooting with a K 38 Smith & Wesson, accuracy was on par with other leading primers. Speaking of competitions, I tried that new 38 match ammo by C.I.L. and found it very good, and capable of beating the pants off anything on the market.

Now for a conclusion on the IX primer.

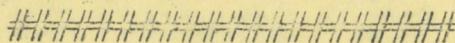
Fouling - Just what can be expected, not excessive, and it should get the nod over the old primers.

Accuracy - On a par with leading primers manufactured in the USA.

Sensitivity - Quite good. The spring tension screws on the S.& W. was backed off quite a bit and the primers still went off. The indentations on the primers were uniform and primer cup thickness seemed uniform.

Mis-fires - Nil.

Conclusion - The primer is on a par with anything you can buy. It shoots well and does not have an adverse effect on accuracy. There was nothing wrong with the old #1's and this seems to be better. Gone are the days of staying awake nights wondering if you can use $1\frac{1}{2}$'s in a 38 special. All in all, a less complicated life for the reloader and a better domestic primer to boot.



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GUN SHOW

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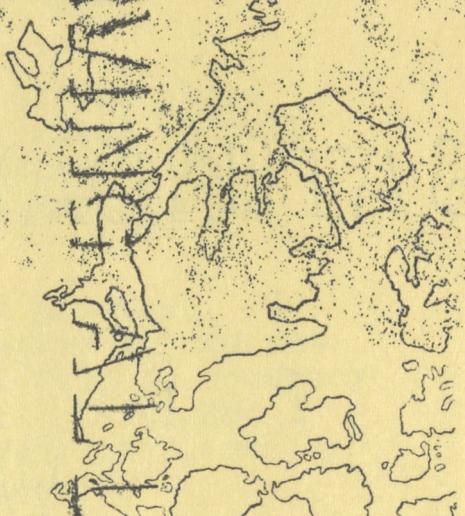
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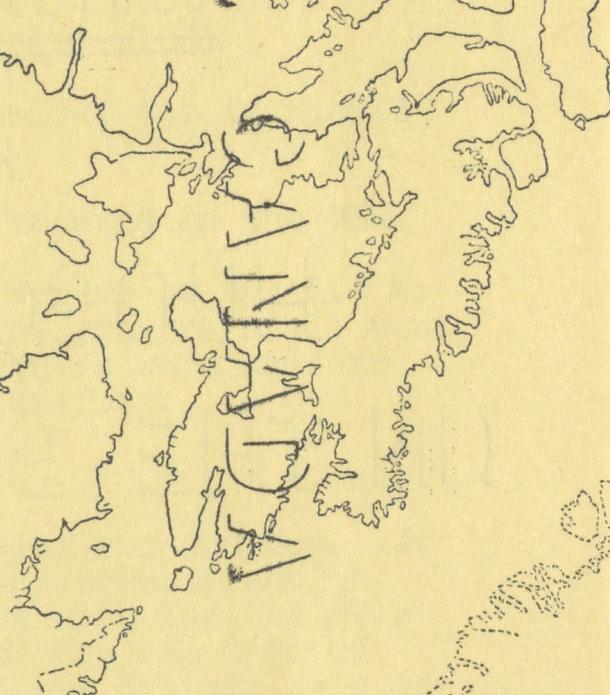
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WANTED: Winchester 1866 or 76 rifle or carbine, also want 1873 military musket. Need 73 barrel and tube any cal. Also require barrel for northwest trade musket. Am also interested in obtaining any northwest trade musket. Ernie Love, 325 Avenue X, N., Saskatoon, Sask.

WANTED: .45 Auto brass. Jack C. Stead, 2209 Dufferin Rd., Regina.

WANTED: Stevens rifles for my collection, also require Stevens cartridges, cartridge boxes and any catalogues or accessories pertaining to the company. John Livingston, Sintaluta, Sask.

FOR SALE: Boxes of Black Powder ammo, 38 Win., 32 Win., 32 Short Colt, 32 Smith & Wesson, 32 long shot, 38 long. Will take old rifles and pistols in trade on new rifles, scopes and binoculars. N. Evans, Flaxcombe, Sask.

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WANTED: Any information, pictures, books or other literature about the Ross rifle, will buy, sell or trade. R. Phillips, 64 Bobolink Bay, Regina, Sask.

WANTED: Winchester rifles, carbines and leading tools and any other accessories. Also single shot pistols, all makes and models. C. W. Bailey, Climax, Sask.

WANTED: Ross Mark I military rifles, as issued. Also obsolete Canadian ammunition, especially in box lots and military training manuals on the Ross. Material on the Tobin and Dominion Cartridge Co. A. M. Provick, Hazelcliffe, Sask.

WANTED: Old guns, swords and other arms, stamps and coins. George Muntain, 2160 Osler St., Regina, Sask.

CARTRIDGES - Cartridges - Cartridges. Box lots or singles, wanted any kind for my collection. F. Osipoff, 2665 Winnipeg St., Regina.

WANTED: Winchesters Model 1887 both 10 guage and 12 guage. Write or phone collect Lloyd Dobrescu, 58 Caribou St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask., Phone 692-3185 or 692-1157.

WANTED TO BUY: Henry and 1866 Winchester rifles and carbines, Winchester single shot Hi-wall deluxe, target and Scheutzen rifles, Winchester single shot Lo-wall saddle ring carbines, Winchester Model 1886 and 1876 saddle ring carbines, Winchester Model 1895 rifles and pistol grips. Howard Hoovestol, Almont, North Dakota.

WANTED: Spencers, Springfields, Enfields particularly carbines. Will trade Winchesters for any of the above rifles. Need stock and action block for 73 Winchester. K.B. Broderick, Ponteix, Sask.

WANTED: 73 Winchester, .41 Derringer (Remington, or modern replica), (Will consider 38 or 22 Derringer). 1911 - .45 Colt automatic, 9mm Luger, 57 Snider. Mike Kowl, 124 Avenue U, S., Saskatoon, Sask.

WANTED: By collector, Military badges and insignia, cloth and metal, Also, Military medals, bayonets and helmets. C. H. Snelgrove, 661 Royal St., Regina.

FOR SALE: We have just purchased 1500 rounds of English ammunition. Special prices to dealers and S.G.C.A. members. Please write to Ammunition Unlimited, 1130 Osler St., Saskatoon, Sask. for prices.

WANTED: Bayonets for the following - U.S. Springfield 1903, U.S. Springfield 1873, Spanish Mauser 1895, Model 71/84 German Mauser, Long Lee Enfield or Lee Metford, Japanese for 6.5 or 7.7 rifle, .577 Snider, .450 Martini Henry, and all bayonets for 98 Mauser rifles, also want Nazi daggers and dress bayonets. Norman Miller, Neudorf, Sask.

WANTED: Winchester rifles, carbines, shotguns nd ammo for various calibers, also Sharpe 'Old Reliable' rifle, Fred Varty, Box 1328, Estevan, Sask.

FOR SALE: 1872 Snyder, Very good, \$45.00, .41 Swiss, very good, \$25.00, Zulu Smooth Bore, fair, \$25.00. Martini-Enfield, Long Lever, very good, \$19.00, .94 Winchester, 30-30 carbine, fair \$45.00. A few others for sale. E. Page, Hargrave, Manitoba.

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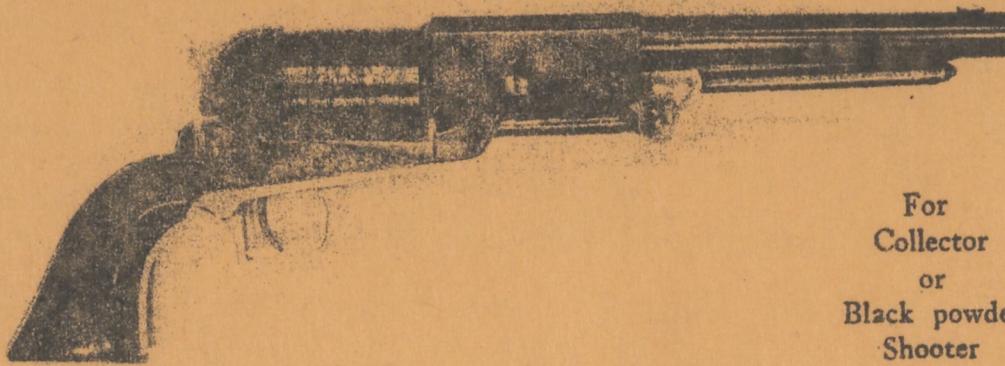
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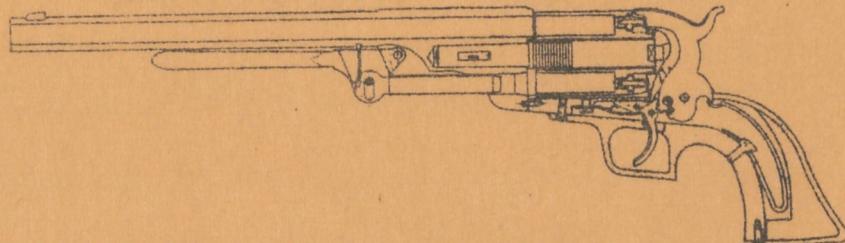
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